

Special Report
LOOKING AT COAL
Starts on Page 9

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Signals from Reagan administration officials suggest that the port dredging log jam could begin to ease. Energy Secretary James B. Edwards told the American Association of Port Authorities that while ports seeking very deep channels should be governed by rules of the marketplace, the administration might modify its insistence that all federal dredging costs be recovered through user charges levied by port authorities.

Meanwhile, Sen. John Warner, R-Va., said that Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman told him that the administration is committed to forging a compromise on the issue that has effectively delayed 22 separate port dredging bills currently in Congress. Warner said that the compromise could possibly clear the way for congressional action during the upcoming lame duck session.

Northwest Energy Co. plans to dispose of its coal operations, officials have confirmed. The Salt Lake City firm, which is primarily involved in natural gas transmission, has already sold its Utah properties and is negotiating for sale of a Colorado underground mine.

Allis-Chalmers Corp. of Milwaukee has joined a group of Swedish companies organized to produce and market a coal-water mixture as a utility and industrial boiler fuel. The new company, Fluidcarbon Sweden A.B., will produce a mixture that "can be pumped over long distances and distributed."

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

UTAH MINE OPERATORS quickly responded when a state agency suggested enactment of the state's first severance tax, reports Arnold Irvine on page 2.

OREGON LIGNITE in the state's northeastern corner has remained untapped because of local opposition. But plans by Utah International and Boise Cascade could change the situation. That and other Reports from our Correspondents on page 3.

THE SLURRY BATTLE is being fought hard, with heavyweights from both sides using Virginia as a key arena. Meanwhile, opponents raised the specter of lost rail jobs if a House panel approved slurry legislation. Stories on pages 6 and 7.

SPECIAL AMC ISSUE

Probe Finds Billions in Coal Fraud, Thefts

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK — A continuing massive, coordinated multi-state investigation of robbery and fraud in the coal industry has turned up heavy equipment thefts of \$1 billion-a-year and suspected tax frauds totalling up to \$10 billion.

The probe, involving law enforcement officers from seven Eastern and Midwestern states, has resulted in criminal charges against 69 persons with 20 additional suspects expected to have charges brought soon. It also has resulted in 135 civil actions.

The most recent arrests were of five persons from three states who were charged with organized theft of heavy strip mining and construction equipment in Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Investigators hint that organized crime may be involved in the cases being investigated under the Leviticus Project, the code name given to the coordinated investigative team composed of 16 member agencies from the states of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Matthew T. Crosson, assistant district attorney of New York County, N.Y., who serves as project director/coordinator of the project, said there probably is no effort in law enforcement comparable to Leviticus. He added, "Probably as an industry, coal is affected more by criminal activity than any other capital-intensive industry."

Crosson told *Coal Industry News* that the need for Leviticus stemmed directly from the Arab oil embargo and the resultant boom in coal production that brought with it a dramatic increase in crime affecting the coal industry.

In a report on the project, Crosson noted that "by late 1976, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the Appalachian region had uncovered a complex pattern of organized criminal activity whose main purpose seemed to be the takeover of coal production companies and their assets."

Cases Referred to IRS

Crosson pointed out that the group refers to the audit division of the Internal Revenue Service fraudulent limited partnership tax shelter tax syndications for fol-

low-up actions and estimated that such referrals have a total investment value of approximately \$168 million.

"We're really a mechanism that focuses agencies on problems arising from crime in the coal industry," Crosson explained. "We investigate any kind of coal-related crime, including crimes of violence. For example, we charged two people in southwestern Virginia with a contract murder during the course of a complicated effort to take over a mine."

Basically, the major areas of concentration are in limited partnership tax shelters, theft of heavy equipment, frauds affecting financial institutions and "boiler room" sales of deferred delivery contracts.

Leviticus came into being with the discovery late in 1976 and early in 1977 of this complex pattern of crime involving limited partnership tax shelters in the coal industry in the eastern states. Efforts to get the Department of Justice to take over or coordinate the work of the various state agencies proved fruitless, so alternative funding methods were sought.

Since February 1980, the project has received help from such federal crime-fighting support groups as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics. Most recently, Congress funded it directly to continue operations through 1983.

Coal Fraud Prevalent

The assistant district attorney pointed out that fraudulent coal deals became so prevalent in the '70s that on Dec. 15, 1977, the Securities and Exchange Commission "issued a rare warning to the public about coal deals. The warning was not widely heeded."

He noted further that organized crime has become deeply involved and that set

(Continued on page 8)



Agencies Simplify Self-Rescuer's Inspection

SELF-CONTAINED SELF-RESCUER manufactured by Draegerwerk A.G. and sold in this country by National Mine Service Co. has won Mine Safety and Health Administration and National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health approval for simplified 90-day testing. Water immersion and pneumatic pressure tests are no longer required for the unit, designated the Draeger OXY-SR60B. What remains involves only recording the serial number and inspection date beyond the regular daily inspection of rescuer's external parts and a quick look at the color indicator.

AMC Confab to Focus On Recession in Mining

LAS VEGAS — The American Mining Congress opens its 1982 International Mining Show in Las Vegas amid a slack economy that has hit both the minerals and coal extraction industries hard. AMC officials, however, are still expecting 20,000 to attend this year's conference and show.

The seminars and discussion groups boast a full morning's session on the coal industry. Another session features, Ford B. Ford, the Labor Department's assistant secretary for mine safety and health.

The state of the overall mining industry will be presented Wednesday by Robert C. Horton, director of the U.S. Interior Department's Bureau of Mines.

Horton is expected to describe the industry as one in recession for several years, but with reason to look optimistically at the future. The Reagan administration has devised a new strategic materials policy, and much of the industry's debt and capitalization problems are behind it.

Coal-related sessions will address long-wall productivity, western coal transportation issues, potential displacement of oil and economic benefits of preparation and cleaning.

Congressional staff members will preview upcoming battles over energy taxes and environmental legislation.

LOOKING AT COAL

Coal Industry Is Beginning to Weaken Under Recession

By Gene Smith

UNLIKE the rest of the mining industry, coal isn't exactly dying, although the patient's condition certainly is weakening.

Even the National Coal Association recently was forced to revise drastically downward earlier estimates of just how the industry would fare in this recessionary year.

In March NCA forecast total coal consumption — exports and domestic consumption — of 868 million tons. Now, it estimates total consumption at just 823 million tons, which would be 13 million tons, or 1.6 percent, less than the 1981 level of 836 million tons.

At the same time, NCA now expects total domestic output to reach 837 million tons, a gain of only 22 million tons over 1981 when production was held down by the 72-day strike. The earlier trade association forecast called for output of 880 million tons this year.

NCA also noted slackening demand for coal is accompanied by rising unemployment. In June — the latest period for which official figures are available — 40,000 workers — 16.5 percent of the industry work force — were out of work.

Ahead of 1981

However, the industry still is running slightly ahead of last year's production, although the margin of difference is narrowing with each passing week. Department of Energy statistics placed production of bituminous coal and lignite through September 18 at 597,883,000 tons, while output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the same period reached 4,457,000 tons. These represented gains of 8.7 and 13.6 percent respectively over the like 1981 periods. As recently as July 31, the respective margins were 15.7 and 16.4 percent, directly reflecting the effects of the coal strike.

Nevertheless, there still are some bright spots.

Asked "How's business?", a spokeswoman for Kerr-McGee Coal Corp. replied quickly:

"Good, thank you. We're doing fine, with full production in Wyoming. We're doing better than expected, although net is off against

the year ago level.

"Our shipments are up. That's because we're relative newcomers working on long-term contracts that present few labor or transportation problems."

Work on Kerr-McGee's Galatia Mine in Southern Illinois is said to be on schedule and within budget. That underground mine is slated for operation by the end of 1983. It calls for delivery of 2 million tons a year for 20 years to Union Electric, the big Missouri utility.

Kerr-McGee's shipments for the first six months rose to 6.2 million tons from 5.8 million in the first six months of 1981. The company expects to reach 13.6 million tons for the full year against 12.4 million in 1981. Kerr-McGee is the nation's 12th largest coal producer.

Exports Drop

Likewise, the seventh largest producer, Pittston, fared well for the first half, but found that the "export market dropped off precipitously in the eighth month...worse than expected." A spokesman reported exports "relatively strong for the first half...obviously better because you're comparing this year against last year's strike."

"We sold almost 10.7 million tons against 6.4 million a year ago. Up to that point it had been a good export year for us."

Pittston, which is the largest coal exporter, sees "no real turnaround for the short-term. Certainly, there's nothing encouraging into the beginning of next year."

The Pittston spokesman didn't believe that any governmental actions would help, stating that "it's totally a function of the economy and you've got to remember that coal traditionally runs behind the cycle of recovery."

"That'll be especially true this time in light of the status of the utilities and the steel industry and their stockpiles," the Pittston executive added.

Replying to that same question about business conditions, R.E. "Gene" Samples, new president of Arch Mineral Corp., replied:

"It's been better in terms of capacity and the ability to burn coal, but there'll still be more coal burned this year than in any year in the past."

Samples, who retired unexpectedly on Aug. 31 as chairman and chief executive of Consolidation Coal, described this as "an off-peak year when inventories have to be burned off" and noted that there still is a negative load growth in many industries that burn coal.

However, he was quick to say that "any new generating capacity or heat using facility that will be built in the future is going to be coal-fired. It's not going to be nuclear, or even gas or oil, it's going to be coal."

Samples indicated that the only hope for the economy would be "a general turnaround in the consumption of goods. I see no bright

spots short-term...even beyond the first quarter of next year. There may be some undercurrents, but there are no real strong signs of any real turnaround that I can see from here."

Exxon Coal U.S.A., whose 13.9 million-ton output in 1981 ranked it ninth among domestic coal companies, indicated that it "subscribes to the latest NCA figures."

Exxon Coal operates five mines — two surface mines in Wyoming and three underground mines, two in Illinois and one in West Virginia. A spokesman said all three are working at present. It has huge reserves and the spokesman noted quickly that "we don't know when

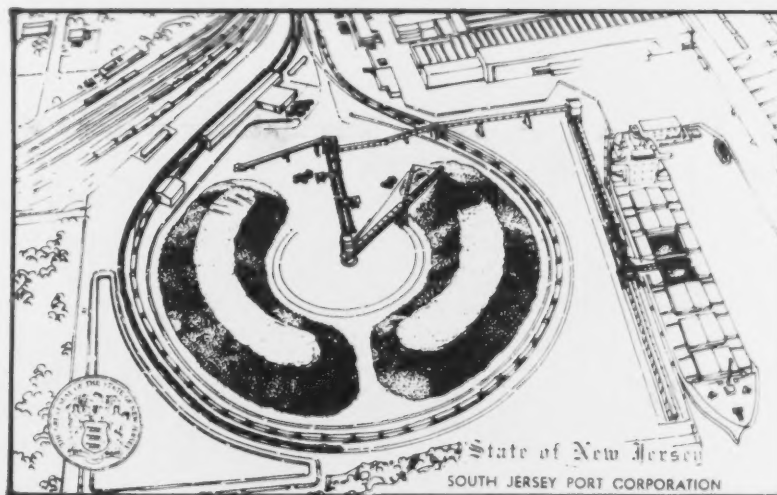
we'll set appropriations for any new mine, but we'd be more than willing to start one if you know of any customers."

The nation's fourth largest coal producer — Texas Utilities Co. — doesn't have to look for customers. It burns all the lignite it can produce from three mines 90 to 180 miles south and east of Dallas. In 1981 it mined a record 27.8 million tons, up from 27 million tons a year earlier.

Steve Blankenship, lignite coordinator, said operations have been "at a fairly level rate for the past couple of years" since the utility has not added any new coal-fired

(Continued on page 12)

A REQUEST FOR LETTERS OF INTEREST FROM DEVELOPERS.



PROPOSED CAMDEN COAL EXPORT TERMINAL

Existing dock dredged to channel depth of plus 40 feet. Existing facility planning engineering. Existing federal and state construction and operating permits. These cost and time-saving features are available for a coal export terminal site at Camden, New Jersey.

Unit train receipts of bituminous from Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, as well as anthracite trucked from Eastern Pennsylvania will be brought to the terminal for loading on 60-thousand-ton ships. The storage capacity of the 225 thousand tons coupled with direct transfer capabilities, provide for an annual throughput of 5 million tons.

SJPC requests Letters of Interest now from all developers or users. Letters of Interest should include: annual report, description of firm and its subsidiaries, the firm's strength and what role it would take as a principal or joint venture partner in developing a coal port.

Forward Letters of Interest to: Robert Pettegrew,
South Jersey Port Corporation, 2500 Broadway, Camden, NJ 08104
Phone: (609) 541-8500 Telex: 831665



On the Cover

GENERAL ELECTRIC researchers hold the future of coal in their hands — the ability to burn it cleanly without expensive smokestack desulfurization units. The coal and limestone pellets shown on the cover are burned together on a bed of fluid air, eliminating sulfur dioxide emissions. Fluidized bed combustors have the potential of making coal more attractive to utilities still burning oil as well as open up the industrial markets. GE is one of the companies that has experimented with this new technology.

LOOKING AT COAL

Production Won't Meet Forecasts in '82, Experts Say

(Continued from page 11)
generating units and none are planned for the next three or four years. Coal accounts for 53 percent of the electricity Texas Utilities sells.

As might be expected, the utility's load growth runs higher than the national average. It forecast a 4.5 percent growth for this year based on normal weather conditions. However, peak demand has run a little slower than the Summer of 1981 when the region was hit with record-breaking summer temperatures.

Charles McArthur, senior vice president-domestic mining at Utah International, said his company expects to mine about the same tonnage as it did in 1981 when it produced 13.2 million tons. That compared with 10.5 million tons in 1980 after inclusion of its new San Juan mine in New Mexico which produced 4.1 million tons.

Asked to sum up operations, McArthur replied: "Our Western operations are doing well because they're mine mouth power plant suppliers, but we're having problems in the east because of the very low industry activity both there and in Europe." The company had expected improved production in its Eastern operations where it has both open pit and underground mines in Eastern Kentucky.

No Recovery Seen

"That's levelled off now," the Utah International executive said, adding, "I don't see any signs of a recovery anywhere. No one rings a bell when the market turns around."

Richard M. Holsten, Jr., president of Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co., is another for whom the downturn hasn't been a major factor.

"We expect to mine 14.5 to 15 million tons this year against the 11.7 million to 1982," he said. "That's because we'll have full year's operation from the two mines we acquired over a year ago."

Pittsburg and Midway is owned by Gulf Oil and ranked fourteenth in terms of 1981 production. It has mines in Western Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Alabama.

Holsten described the present market as "a mixed bag. You're curtailed if you've got industrial customers, it's really not bad. We've had some export coal in the West, but that's very flat right now."

Consolidation Coal, the nation's second largest producer, acknowledged that "business is slow against a year ago, although it's hard to make accurate comparisons because of the strike. However, we're slightly below where we expected to be at this time."

A spokesman noted that recently there has been "unexpected competition" from the captive coal mines of the steel companies which are trying to move some of their unused production into both domestic and export markets.

The Consolidation spokesman added that the overall problem is the weakness of the economy and that any turnaround for coal will not be felt "until three to six months after the economy itself picks up."

The company announced cutbacks and layoffs affecting almost 1,200 miners in West Virginia and Ohio at the end of September. "Poor market conditions" were cited as the reason for cutbacks five mines in those regions.

Eustace Frederick, senior vice president-mining-South Appalachia region, who announced the "idling for an indefinite period" of the Bishop Mine in McDowell County, W.Va., said: "The situation is subject to change depending upon market conditions in the

fourth quarter." The shutdown of that metallurgical coal mine affects 501 miners.

Probably the fastest growing major coal producer is NERCO, the coal subsidiary of Pacific Power and Light Co. of Portland, Ore. Its 1981 output of 20.4 million tons ran 40 percent ahead of the 1980 level of 14.6 million tons. This boosted NERCO from 15th to fifth largest producer, largely because it had the benefit of a full year's production from its Spring Creek Mine near Decker, Mont.

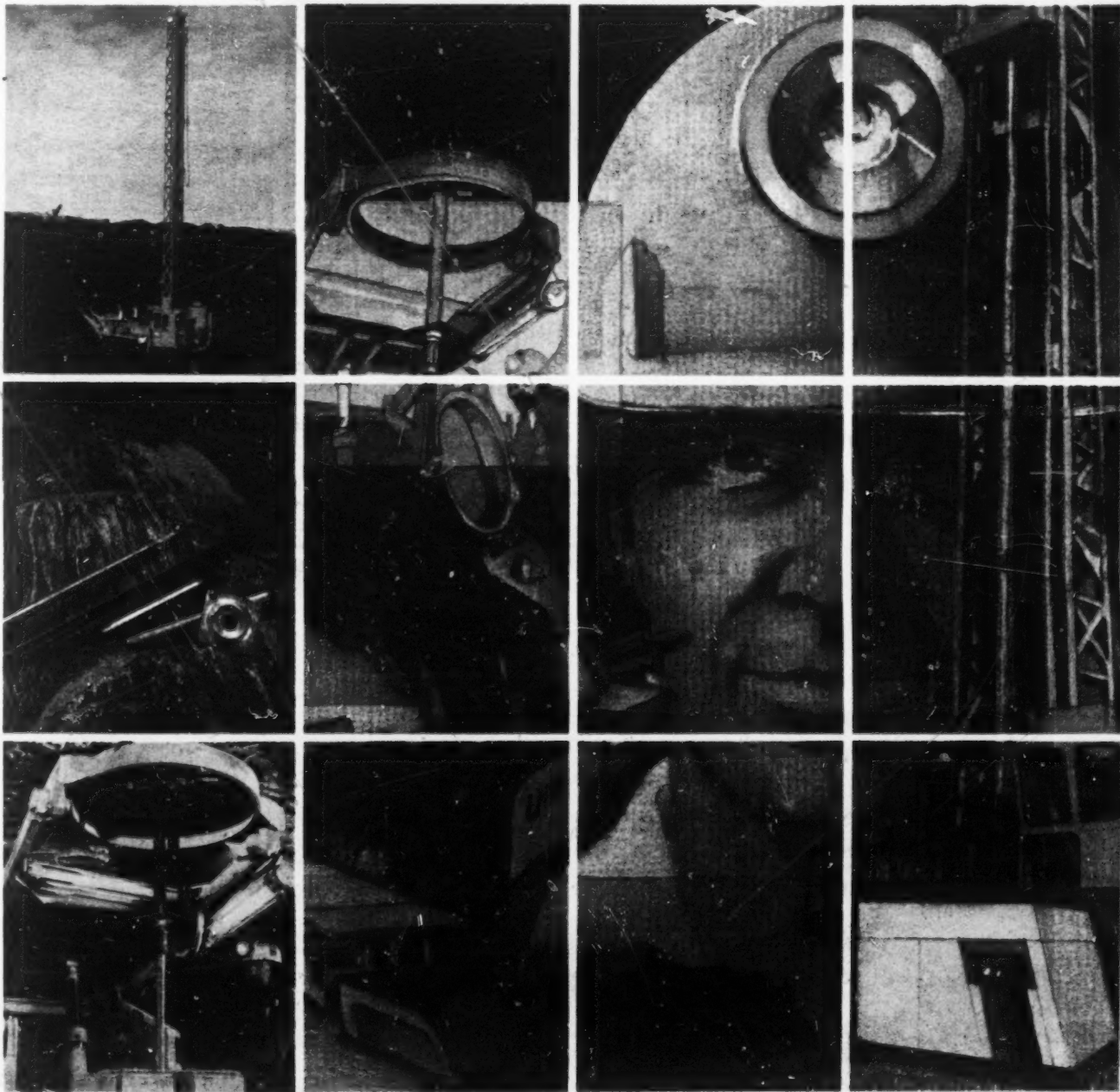
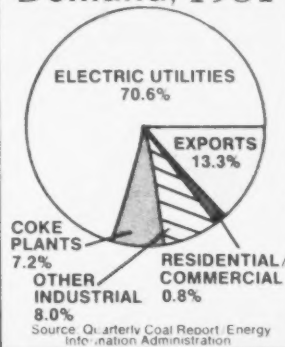
Gerard K. Drummond, NERCO president, acknowledged that "in general, business is down for us so far this year, but our outlook is cautiously optimistic over the long-term." He explained that there were several factors that adversely affected the West, in addition to the overall slump.

Conservation Hits

"One factor has been an abundance of hydroelectric power in the Northwest because of the high run off the Columbia River Basin,"

(Continued on page 13)

Demand, 1981

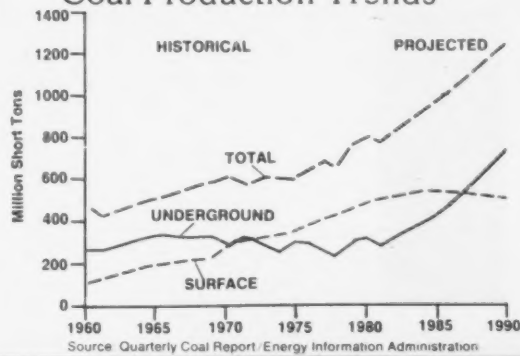


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LOOKING AT COAL

Coal Production Trends



Companies Paring Consumption Estimates

(Continued from page 12)

Drummond said. "Energy conservation is another. These factors have been compounded by the sluggish economy."

"In the East, the worldwide recession has had a strong effect on our short-term sales, especially in the spot market."

The NERCO chief executive said that production for the first six months was down 36 percent from last year's total of 20.4 million tons. But he was quick to add that most of the cutback was due to reduced

coal shipments from a Western mine.

Drummond feels strongly that the location of most of NERCO's western mines in the Powder River Basin provides the company with certain market advantages, particularly in light of the company's view of real surplus capacity.

"If you look at surplus capacity as all announced capacity and committed tonnage, it appears there will be a significant coal surplus of 166 million tons by 1990.

However, an entirely different picture emerges when taking productive capacity from existing mines and new mines only if they have contracts. Under this assumption, surplus capacity accounts for about 83 million tons in 1990. Under this scenario, market conditions could turn around by 1987 or 1988."

Drummond said NERCO looks for the utility load growth in its market to be at an annual 2.5 percent level, while Pacific Rim demand should also improve by 1990.

"As the market for Powder River Basin coal becomes more supply-constrained, prices will go up accordingly," he added.

The NERCO president bases his continuing long-term optimism on a variety of factors peculiar to the region, saying:

"In the West, action on transportation issues and port dredging could improve prospects for the Powder River Basin producer. Rail mergers will help by providing an expanded rail network which would stimulate competitive rail rates. Transportation alternatives, such as slurry pipelines, could also prove beneficial.

"Another issue which could renew markets is revision of the Clean Air Act. Eliminating the percentage reduction requirement in the Act makes good sense economically and environmentally and would allow domestic utilities to use Powder River Basin coal without expensive scrubbers.

"And finally, fuel technology developments such as coal/oil and coal/water mixtures will enhance markets prospects for both East and West producers. Coal drying and coal belding will also help get the industry back on a good footing."

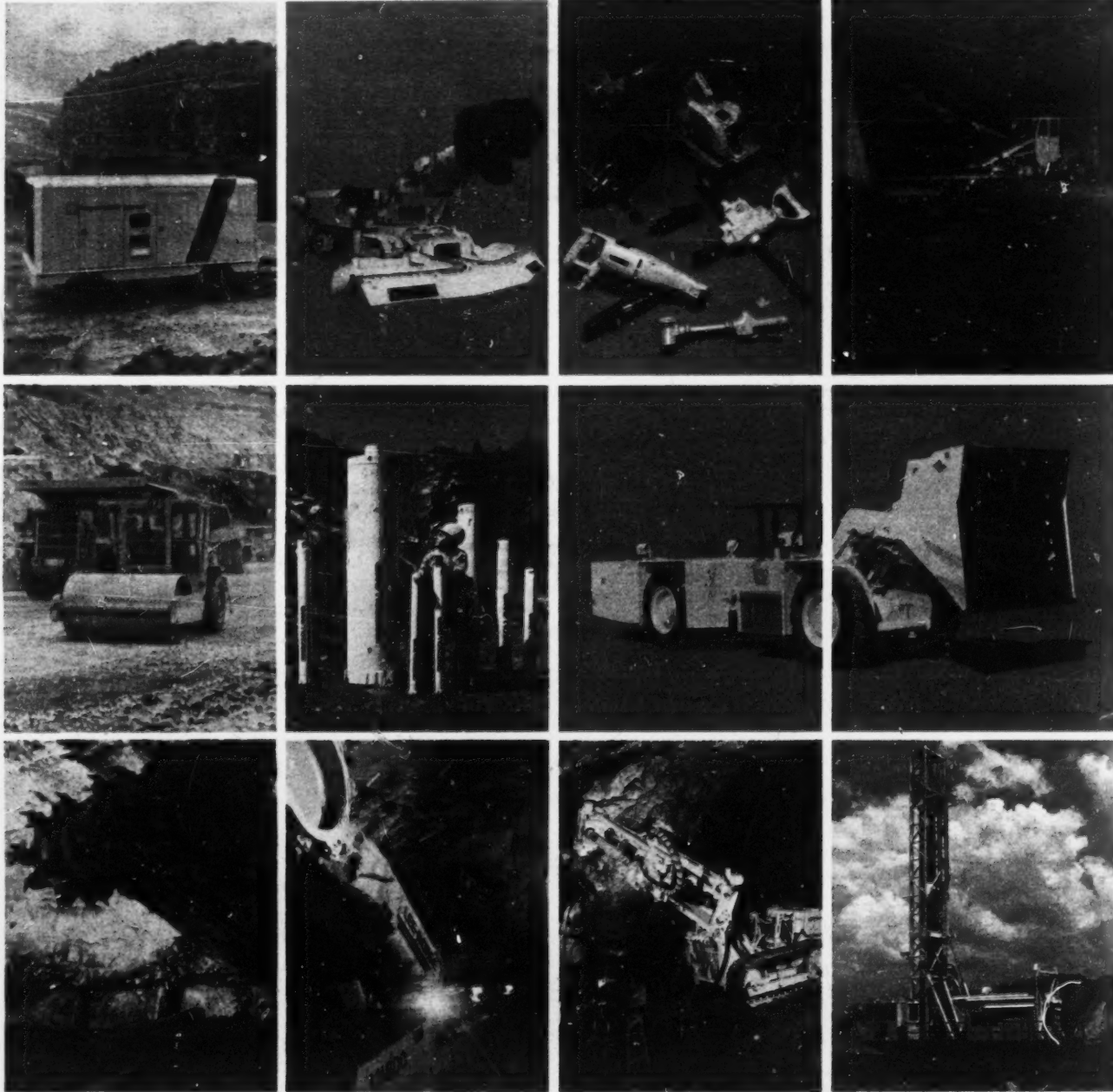
While observers bemoan the huge coal stockpiles at power plants — an average of 96 days supply in August against 81 days a year earlier, the question of conversions from oil to coal appears somewhat clouded. *Electric Light and Power* magazine reported recently that seven utilities have completed such conversions and an additional 13 "either are planning such conversions or are in the process of considering oil-to-coal conversions."

The magazine said utilities considered the break-even point for the oil-coal price gap at about \$6 to \$9 a barrel. Although the gap has been as high as \$18 in coal's favor in recent months.

This has prompted Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.) to undertake a survey of electric utilities to find out why more haven't converted.

"Despite our conservation efforts, we've only managed to reduce our oil imports by 300,000 barrels a day," Rogers said. "During the previous administration, 107 utility plants were identified as being capable of converting from high-priced fuels like imported oil to American coal for generating electricity. Yet, only two have since converted."

The Kentucky Congressman said that if the others were to convert, "we could save another 300,000 barrels a day (which) could then translate into 40-million additional tons of coal and could lead to putting up to 10,000 miners back on the job."



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FACTS & FIGURES

Domestic

	WEEKLY		
	9/25/82	9/18/82	9/26/81
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	11,292	15,462	19,255
Bituminous, year to date	609,175	569,416	—
Anthracite, recent week	105	117	85
Anthracite, year to date	4,562	4,007	—
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	82,895	113,151	137,561
Bituminous, year to date	4,221,196	3,934,248	—
Anthracite, recent week	289	215	357
Anthracite, year to date	7,841	13,098	—

Production data in thousands of short tons.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	MONTHLY		
	8/82	5/82	6/81
Bituminous and Lignite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	47,330	45,523	49,974
Coal user stocks of coal	172,819	167,805	134,321
Electric power utilities			
Anthracite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	94	98	105
Coal user stocks of coal	5,603	5,569	5,081
Electric power utilities			

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY		
	9/25/82	9/18/82	9/26/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	355	485	688
Georgia	—	—	—
Illinois	855	1,210	1,645
Indiana	421	700	620
Kentucky	—	—	—
Eastern	1,492	2,145	2,801
Western	578	791	1,090
Total, Ky.	2,070	2,936	3,891
Maryland	57	77	97
Ohio	539	737	675
Pennsylvania	1,025	1,402	2,276
Tennessee	131	180	358
Virginia	552	740	1,192
West Virginia	1,683	2,015	2,634
Total, Eastern	7,688	10,482	14,076

Western			
Alaska	11	15	16
Arizona	145	210	240
Arkansas	3	4	11
Colorado	263	375	459
Iowa	8	9	14
Kansas	11	14	3
Missouri	72	99	123
Montana	447	640	920
New Mexico	237	324	317
North Dakota	240	328	319
Oklahoma	74	101	40
Texas	434	593	605
Utah	197	270	158
Washington	68	93	105
Wyoming	1,394	1,905	1,849
Total Western	3,604	4,960	5,179
Total, United States	11,292	15,462	19,255

In short tons (000).

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY		
	7/82	6/82	7/81
Coal Labor			
All employees	232.8	239.7	247.6
Coal Mining	229.5	236.5	244.1
Bituminous & Lignite	—	—	—
Production employees			
Coal mining	189.6	196.4	204.3
Bituminous & Lignite	186.7	193.4	201.2
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	—	40.0	—
Bituminous & Lignite	—	40.0	—
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	—	12.78	—
Bituminous & Lignite	—	12.82	—
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	506.89	511.20	484.01
Bituminous & Lignite	510.26	512.80	486.01

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Earnings.

	MONTHLY		
	8/82	5/82	6/81
Coal User Production			
Major district users:			
Electric utilities	95,308	93,011	99,837
Monthly			

	MONTHLY		
	8/82	7/82	5/82
Price indexes			
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	104.8	104.5	103.4
Primary Products	104.1	103.9	102.9
Prepared	104.4	104.1	102.9
Steam electric utilities	105.0	104.7	103.4
North Appalachia	104.8	104.0	101.1
Spot	98.9	99.6	98.7
Contract	105.7	104.6	101.4
South Appalachia			
Contract	98.0	98.8	97.8
Midwest	109.4	109.3	108.4
Contract	110.7	110.6	109.6
West	105.9	105.1	104.9
Contract	105.9	105.1	104.9
Metallurgical coke producer	102.7	102.4	101.3
High volatile	100.8	101.1	101.6
North Appalachia	98.8	99.7	100.5
Contract	98.9	N.A.	100.6
South Appalachia			
Contract	102.0	102.0	102.4
West	100.1	100.0	99.4
Low volatile	105.7	103.6	100.4
North Appalachia			
Contract	103.8	99.7	98.9
South Appalachia			
Contract	107.3	N.A.	101.2
All other industrial	101.8	103.3	100.5
North Appalachia			
Contract	90.0	95.9	95.2
Midwest			
Contract	106.2	106.6	N.A.
Unprepared (raw)	103.1	103.2	102.9
For preparation at other establishments	99.8	N.A.	N.A.
For use without preparation	N.A.	108.2	107.7

Anthracite	153.8	153.8	154.6
Primary products	152.5	152.5	154.2
Prepared anthracite shipped	154.5	154.5	155.3
Stove	151.1	151.3	151.3
Chestnut	150.9	150.9	150.9
Pas	160.3	160.3	163.1
Buckwheat no. 1	149.0	149.0	149.0
Buckwheat no. 2	160.8	160.8	162.9
Buckwheat no. 4	143.9	143.9	147.0
Buckwheat no. 5	112.0	112.0	112.0

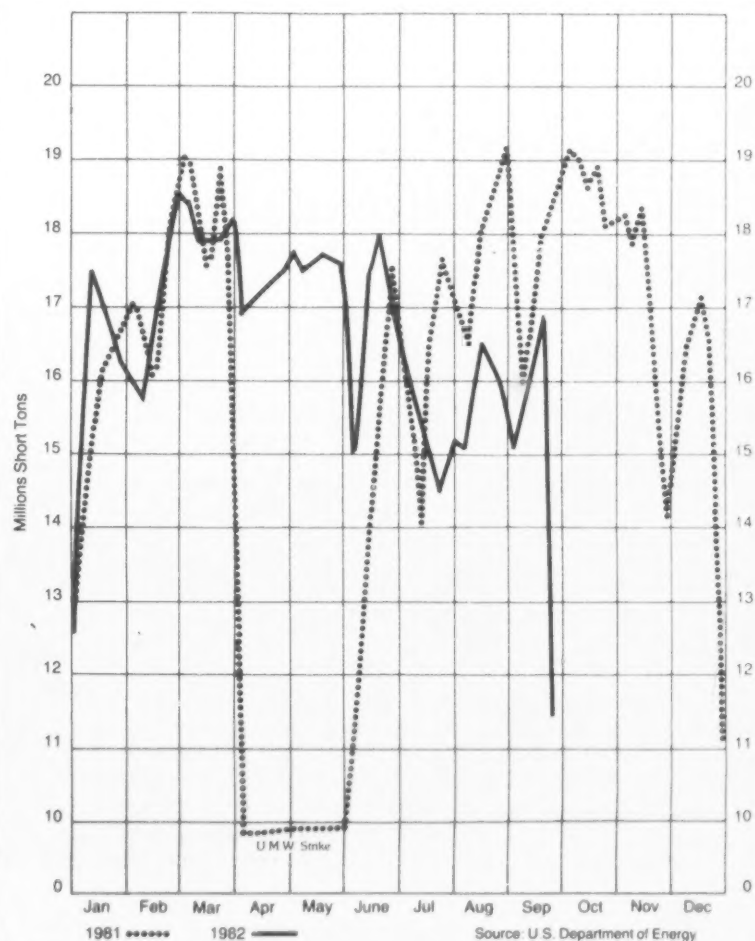
N.A.—Not Available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recalibrated its producer price index figures for bituminous and lignite, as well as reorganizing its pricing categories. The new index is based on a compilation of average prices for December, 1981, and that month appears as 100. The former index used June, 1976 prices as its base.

LATEST U.S. PRODUCTION

Estimated Bituminous Coal and Lignite



BITUMINOUS AND LIGNITE production for the week of Sept. 25 dropped 4.17 million short tons from the previous week to 11.29 million tons, a 27 percent decrease. The Energy Department's Energy Information Administration gave as the reason the three-day strike of the locomotive engineers. Production in the same week during 1981 reached 19.255 million tons. Production year to date totaled 609.175 million tons, a 7 percent increase from 1981.

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value		Avg. Value per short ton			
	7/82	6/82	7/81	7/82	6/82	7/81	7/82	6/82	7/81
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213129									
Belgium	185,985	177,444	198,074	7,302,695	8,904,224	7,522,700	39.26	50.18	37.97
Canada	1,640,806	1,917,754	1,090,922	83,425,275	96,280,708	51,114,643	50.85	50.20	46.85
China, Taiwan	257,125	63,673	411,270	11,404,364	2,772,646	19,008,903	44.35	43.54	46.22
Denmark	296,062	61,269	101,691	15,058,026	2,056,537	4,933,776	50.86	33.56	48.51
Finland	79,523	32,806	67,351	3,507,667	1,488,175	3,003,949	44.10	45.36	44.60
France	257,702	504,715	484,145	11,724,139	22,762,167	20,450,349	45.49	45.09	42.24
Germany, F.R. (West)	123,123	131,331	198,825	6,870,826	6,947,963	10,135,874	55.80	52.09	21.71
Italy	259,954	346,324	466,832	12,505,621	17,847,740	21,457,500	48.10	51.53	45.96
Japan	144,027	314,530	289,135	7,595,657	14,476,559	14,788,127	52.73	46.02	51.14
Netherlands	261,466	253,595	180,565	12,207,200	13,517,427	8,248,865	46.68	53.30	48.64
Spain	167,018	323,152	291,264	8,329,467	13,739,857	13,014,458	49.87	42.50	44.88
Total, above	3,672,591	4,126,595	3,789,074	179,930,941	200,794,003	17,679,146	46.99	48.65	4.69
Total, other nations	6,307	222,187	396,004	304,502	11,282,574	174,230,329	46.28	50.77	439.97
Total, all nations	3,678,898	4,348,782	4,185,078	180,235,443	212,076,577	181,909,475	46.99	48.76	46.07

Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	5,022	8,735	16,287	307,966	553,762	1,464,024	61.33	63.39	89.88

Coal coke for use as fuel									
No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	123,818	149,004	69,306	6,411,373	7,330,428	4,070,308	51.78	49.19	58.85

Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Canada	40,597	39,838	146,490	2,063,250	2,398,666	8,628,171	50.57	59.95	58.89
Japan	101,991	166,600	129,915	4,794,368	8,698,840	6,414,891	47.00	52.21	49.37
Netherlands	160,576	133,756	25,351	8,651,176	7,123,147	1,380,748	53.87	53.25	54.46
Total, above	303,164	340,194	301,756	15,498,794	18,210,653	16,423,810	51.12	53.53	54.42
Total, other nations	476,762	461,742	372,186	19,276,000	21,641,217	16,973,506	38.33	46.86	45.60
Total, all nations	779,926	801,936	673,944	33,774,794	39,851,870	33,397,316	43.30	49.89	49.55

Compositions for fuel									
No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	63	19,096	495	24,089	652,763	66,202	262.36	34.18	133.74

Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea Rep. (South)	38,608	—	206,861	1,256,500	—	12,724,689	32.54	—	42.86
Total, all nations	105,697	44,906	332,183	6,696,122	4,037,035	18,085,678	63.35	89.89	45.41

Exports & Imports

Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value		Avg. Value per short ton			
	7/82	6/82	7/81	7/82	6/82	7/81	7/82	6/82	7/81
Belgium	440,308	202,050	270,759	23,448,243	12,038,084	12,847,197	53.25	59.57	47.44
Brazil	364,123	510,322	223,117	17,328,880	21,854,699	9,131,569	47.59	42.43	40.92
Canada	515,529	971,603	887,254	32,870,593	61,519,076	51,349,310	53.86	63.31	53.89
France	351,564	571,136	531,135	18,938,229	27,821,827	28,627,287	53.86	48.36	53.89
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	—	131,377	—	—	5,901,938	—	—	44.92
Italy	708,007	1,076,370	537,560	36,398,937	50,961,484	24,919,610	51.41	47.34	46.35
Japan	1,914,694	2,230,469	2,165,569	111,855,656	129,332,446	121,766,955	58.41	57.98	56.22
Netherlands	288,146	424,647	618,105	17,129,211	21,621,827	30,797,386	59.44	50.91	49.82
Spain	194,118	371,891	323,261	10,079,947	15,246,865	15,639,437	51.92	40.99	48.38
Sweden	151,737	202,374	221,409	8,299,018	11,772,279	10,376,398	54.69	58.17	46.86
United Kingdom	99,251	—	113,520	5,582,869	—	6,432,865	56.25	—	56.66
Yugoslavia	35,962	73,013	241,687	2,348,968	4,856,867	12,323,237	65.31	66.54	50.98
Total, above	5,063,439	6,733,877	6,264,753	284,080,562	356,627,452	330,113,189	56.10	53.75	52.69
Total, other nations	943,805	474,449	683,777	46,592,123	30,122,774	6,019,395	51.48	63.49	8.80
Total, all nations	6,007,244	7,108,326	6,948,530	332,672,685	386,750,226	336,132,583	55.37	54.84	52.66